

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1931.—14 PAGES.

ROY TOOMBS GETS
TWO YEARS FOR
MISUSE OF MAILSWrecker of International
Life Insurance Co. Sen-
tenced to Leavenworth on
'No Contest' Plea.RECENTLY RELEASED
FROM STATE PRISONFederal Judge Davis Dashes
His Hope of Parole on
Last of the Charges
Against Him.

Roy C. Toombs, who wrecked the International Life Insurance Co. by removing \$3,562,000 of its assets when he was its president, was sentenced to two years in Leavenworth Penitentiary today for misuse of the mails in connection with his manipulations.

Toombs came before Federal Judge Davis without waiting for his case to be set. He offered a plea of "nolo contendere," or "no contest," hoping to be paroled from the bench and escape further punishment. He had been released from the Missouri Penitentiary only seven weeks and four days after serving 17 months and nine days of a three-year sentence for issuing unauthorized stock of the insurance company. No other charge remains against him.

There were six counts in the Federal indictment charging use of the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, by sending some of the unauthorized International Life stock to Chicago and other cities. The maximum penalty on each count might have been five years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Judge Davis fixed the sentence at two years' imprisonment on each count, and denied Toombs' application for probation.

Court had adjourned for the day when Toombs arrived with his attorneys, Patrick H. Cullen and George Oliver. Judge Davis was requested to come from chambers to resume the session.

After Toombs entered his plea of no contest, which is equivalent in some respects to a plea of guilty, there was a delay while District Attorney Brewer was summoned.

Cullen told the court Toombs was making this plea primarily because he had no means for conducting a defense in a trial. The lawyer reviewed the history of the case, saying the State conviction had been based on virtually the same offense as the Federal charge. He pointed out that Toombs had made a plea of "nolo contendere" to a Federal mail fraud charge in Chicago, in connection with the International Life failure, and was fined \$10,000, although other defendants under this charge entered demurrers and were discharged. Toombs' fine was paid by a bonding company.

Cullen recalled also that Toombs had been convicted in State Court under a second charge of issuing unauthorized stock, and sentenced to three years, but that conviction was set aside by the Supreme Court of Missouri because the offense was identical with the one for which he went to prison.

Until he made "the unfortunate mistake of paying \$4,000,000 for International Life," Toombs had a splendid reputation. Cullen told the court that Toombs was released from the Missouri penitentiary and returned to his old home at Winfield, Kan., the attorney continued, and W. A. McNabb, a wealthy oil operator there, became interested in him.

McNabb, who had a representative in court today, promised to employ Toombs if he were admitted to probation. Cullen added, Cullen asserted that Toombs had been bonded sufficiently by the State and justice was served. He said there had grown up a practice of not prosecuting an offender in both State and Federal Courts where the charges covered virtually the same offense. He asked that Toombs be given an immediate opportunity to rehabilitate himself.

District Attorney Brewer had no recommendation to make, agreed as to the practice of avoiding double prosecution and offered to give the judge any desired information. Judge Davis replied that he knew about the case and sentenced Toombs forthwith.

Cullen inquired whether the court meant an application for probation would not be considered later. "It means the application is denied now and for all time," the judge answered.

A delay of about 10 days in sentencing Toombs to prison was asked by Cullen. "I think you have no

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

FAIR TONIGHT AND
TOMORROW, ABOUT
SAME TEMPERATURETHE TEMPERATURES.
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25.
High 82, low 63.
Forecast for Sept. 26.
High 82, low 63.
Forecast for Sept. 27.
High 82, low 63.THE DAYLIGHT
SAVERS WILL
CALL IT A DAY.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Missouri: Fair tonight and tomorrow; somewhat warmer tomorrow in north portion.

Illinois: Generally fair, slightly cooler tonight in north and central portions; fair tomorrow; somewhat warmer in afternoon in north portion.

Sunset, 5:52; sunrise (tomorrow) 5:53.

Next Week's Weather Outlook.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—Mostly fair over south, scattered showers over north portions near beginning of week and again towards end; temperatures near normal.

BUST OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY
UNVEILED AT FREDERICK, MD.

Hughes Is Guest at Ceremonies in Honor of Fifth Chief Justice of United States.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 26.—Frederick County had Chief Justice Hughes as its guest today for the unveiling of a bust of Roger Brooke Taney, fifth Chief Justice of the United States, and author of the Dred Scott decision.

The ceremonies were held on the steps of the county's 166-year-old Courthouse where Taney stood 100 years ago and defended the action of the Government, while he was Secretary of the Treasury. In withdrawing Federal deposits from the bank of the United States.

Besides Chief Justice Hughes, Gov. Ritchie was invited as a guest of honor, and David Winebrenner, Secretary of State, presided.

WOMAN, 82, FATALITY HURT
WHEN STRUCK BY STREET CAR

Miss Elsie Schild Run Down as She Crossed Street at Her Home, 4343 Olive.

Miss Elsie Schild, 82 years old, of 4343 Olive street, died at city hospital at 11:30 a. m. today of injuries suffered when she was struck an hour earlier by a Delmar-Olive car in front of 4315 Olive street. Her skull and right arm were fractured.

The motorman, Raymond Jaas, 3119 North Union boulevard, told police that Miss Schild was crossing the street diagonally from the north side and walked in front of the car which was east-bound before he could stop it.

ANTI-JAPANESE RIOT IN CHINA
CHECKED BY BRITISH BAYONETS

Highlanders Charge Disturbers at Kowloon; Mob Injures Several of Mikado's Subjects.

HONGKONG, Sept. 26.—British troops were called out today to suppress serious anti-Japanese rioting at Kowloon and were obliged to make bayonet charges. The Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders had been called into action.

Several Japanese were injured by a mob of Chinese and Japanese goods were burned in the streets.

HOOVER LEAVES FOR RAPIDAN

Rain Had Caused Earlier Abandonment of Trip.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President Hoover, with a party of nine guests, left the White House today for a week-end trip to the President's mountain camp in Virginia. Earlier, because of rain, it had been decided not to go to camp.

Guests include Senator and Mrs. Bingham of Connecticut, Gov. Roosevelt of Porto Rico and Gov. and Mrs. Brucker of Michigan. H. F. Wolfe, newspaper publisher of Columbus, O., and Mrs. Wolfe, and Fred F. Shedd, Philadelphia editor, and Mrs. Shedd.

Horse and Rider Electrocuted.

HAMMERS, Ia., Sept. 26.—The horse Arthur, Saunders, 55 years old, rode when he left home Thursday night stepped on an electric wire blown down by a storm. Both Saunders and the animal were electrocuted. Saunders was found yesterday, pinned beneath the horse.

HOTEL ENTRANCE
SHOT UP IN ATTACK
ON TWO GAMBLERSGunmen in Auto Fire on
Handbook Employees at
Seventh and Market
Streets.INTENDED VICTIMS
ESCAPE INJURYDavid Klegman and Harry
Lander Work at Shop
Where Bomb Was Ex-
ploded Month Ago.

As two employees of a racing handbook shop were approaching the American Hotel, Seventh and Market streets, at 10:55 o'clock last night, men in a passing automobile fired at them with a pistol. They were not struck but the hotel entrance was peppered. The targets, David Klegman and Harry Lander, work across the street at the Seventh Street Smoke Shop, 15 North Seventh.

This was the third violent attack in the vicinity of Seventh and Market against the racing news service conducted by "Beverly" Brown and "Gully" Owen and their customers, in support of the efforts of the Shelton gang to "muscle in" on this lucrative business. A month ago the Seventh Street Smoke Shop was bombed and six months ago the office of the Brown-Owen Central News Service in the Buder Building, Seventh and Market, was bombed.

Chief of Police Gerk today ordered detectives to keep the Seventh Street Smoke Shop closed permanently.

Klegman, 27 years old, and Lander, 20, were about to enter the hotel, when Lander said he recalled Klegman told police he lived at 4236 Ward street, boulevard, but had intended to spend the night with Lander.

When the shots were fired at them, they dodged behind an automobile parked in front of the hotel entrance. Two bullets struck the wooden frame of the hotel door, a third bounced on the stone door facing and a fourth pierced a window of the lobby and imbedded itself in the wall back of the clerk's desk.

Policeman Fires at Auto.

Patrolman Ivan Stroud was around the corner on Market street when the shots, he ran into Seventh and saw the automobile, a dark Ford sedan, speeding north. There were three men in it. Stroud fired a shot at it but did not get its license number. As the car passed, Chestnut street its occupants fired a fifth shot, which went through a 6x8-foot window in the office of the Hemmelmann-Spackler Real Estate Co., 701 Chestnut.

Only a clerk and a bellboy were in the hotel lobby when the shooting occurred. Guests, aroused by the firing, went to their windows and scores of persons hurried to the scene from surrounding streets.

Klegman is a former convict, having been convicted of robbery, and has been picked up frequently. Lander is known to the police as "Spooky" and "Chester" and was detained last night for questioning.

Brown and Owen act as professional bondsmen for the Cuckoo Gang. They pay \$1400 a week for telegraphic service giving the results of horse races, and they distribute the information among the 350 handbooks of St. Louis and vicinity and to St. Louis newspapers. Their receipts for this are about \$4000 a week.

Herman Tipton a Partner.

Harry Klegman, brother of David, is a partner in the Seventh Street Smoke Shop. Police said Floyd E. Bush, a former Constable, told them he is a partner also, and that a third partner is Herman Tipton, reputed leader of the Cuckoo gang.

Lander was riding with Raymond Duchien, an associate of gamblers, on Telegraph road, St. Louis County, the night of July 20, when suddenly he alighted and ran across a field, apparently to escape from men who had been following in another car. These men fired on him, without effect, as he ran. They were not traced. County police officers pursued Duchien, who had turned and was driving in the opposite direction. His car ran into a bank and he got out, drawing a revolver, the officers said. They killed him.

The bombing of the Brown-Owen racing service office, on the night of March 18, caused \$15,000 damage on the eighth floor of the Buder Building. The bombing of the Seventh Street Smoke Shop, early on Aug. 30, made a hole in the sidewalk and broke about 100 windows in the neighborhood.

CHINESE CROWD
ABOUT LINDBERGH,
CRYING FOR FOODInhabitants of Flooded Zone
70 Miles From Nanking
Snatch at Packages in His
Plane.RELIEF TRIP WITH
PHYSICIAN FUTUREThey Carry Only Medical
Supplies, But Return to
Capital After Experience
at First Stop.

NANKING, Sept. 26.—A crying, starving throng surrounded the plane of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh when it landed on flood waters near Hingwa, Northern Kiangsu Province, today, and for a time it was feared the craft would be seriously damaged.

Coming in sampans, tubs and anything floatable, the throng surged around the plane, snatching at packages it contained. The hungry people wanted food and were bitterly disappointed when they learned that the plane brought only medical supplies.

Col. Lindbergh, Dr. Heng Liu, director of the National Flood Relief Commission's department of hygiene and sanitation, and Dr. J. N. Grant, American faculty member of the Peiping Union Medical College, who made the flight, took and explain that they contained medicines, but his efforts were in vain.

Crowd Fights for Packages.

The clamor rose the cries of women and children. Hundreds of hands stretched out for the packages visible in the plane's fuselage.

Dr. Liu, the only member of the party who could speak Chinese, tried to explain the mission, but his voice was lost in the din. Jumping from sampan to sampan, he tried to recover many of the packages grabbed by the throng and explain that they contained medicines, but his efforts were in vain.

Many of the packages were torn open. Cries of disappointment arose when it was found they contained no food. The situation began to look desperate. Dr. Liu regained the plane with difficulty, leaving the crowd fighting over the packages.

Hingwa has been flooded for nearly a month, its residents being forced to make their way around in various watercraft.

Helpless Before Misery.

Speaking of the incident, Col. Lindbergh said: "It was the most heart-rending experience of my career."

He said it was not the possible danger that worried him and his companions so much as it was the realization of their helplessness when confronted by such human misery, with the people unable even to understand the humanitarian purpose of the visit.

Hingwa is 70 miles northeast of Nanking and almost in the center of the lowest point of the basin between the Grand Canal and the Yellow Sea. Normally it is a thriving market town. It is the seat of Hingwa County, which prior to the flood had a population of 600,000.

Mrs. Lindbergh remained at Nanking when the party took off earlier in the day, deciding Dr. Liu and Dr. Grant would need the space she might occupy.

At least five stops in the flooded area east from the Grand Canal had been planned by the party, but the experience at Hingwa, their first stop, sent them back to Nanking, discouraged at the feasibility of their plans to use Col. Lindbergh's plane to distribute medical units throughout Kiangsu Province flood zone.

Ten Feet of Water.

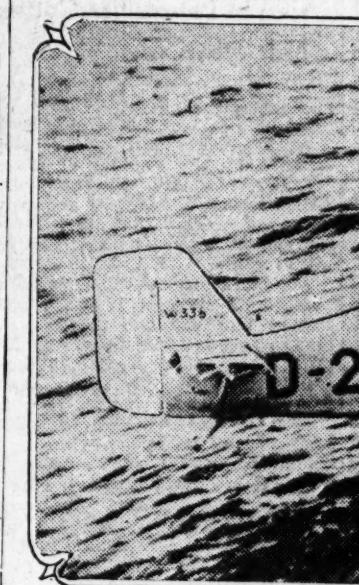
It seems likely other methods will be sought whereby Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh may aid the flood relief commission.

The inundation of Hingwa began six weeks ago, but the situation became critical when the Grand Canal dikes, 30 miles west of there, broke on Aug. 25 and the inundating waters reached the basin. Hingwa is now under 10 feet of water.

In the last month Hingwa has been virtually isolated with the outside world 25 miles away. But little food has reached the city and the supply is at its lowest.

Lindbergh today received China's aviation medal from President Chiang Kai-shek as a token of the country's admiration of his distinguished record and in appreciation of his volunteer flood relief services.

Seven Days They Waited to Be Rescued



Upper photograph copyright, 1931, by the Associated Press.

RESCUED FLYERS
TO TRY AGAIN TO
CROSS ATLANTICRound of Functions in New
York for Two Germans—
Portuguese Kept to Bed
by Injury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The three survivors of the ill-fated trans-Atlantic plane Eas—two Germans and a Portuguese—had a full day ashore today for the first time in weeks.

Willy Rody, young owner of the wrecked plane, and Christian Johanssen, the chief pilot, were guests of Dr. Paul Schwartz, Acting German Consul in New York. Tomorrow they will attend a church service or thanksgiving, arranged for them at German Lutheran Zion church.

Fernando da Costa Vieira, a Portuguese, the third member of the party, was confined to his hotel room, nursing an infected leg. He fell against the motor of the wrecked plane as it tossed in the Atlantic for 158 hours.

The two German flyers appeared at the radio show at Madison Square Garden last night and broadcast their experiences. Rody spoke in German and Johanssen in English.

A dinner by the German-American conference and one by city and consular officials and aviation men were being arranged.

Picked Up By Freighter.

The flyers left Lisbon, Portugal, on Sept. 13, sighted the steamship Pennland the next day, when 200 miles off the Canadian coast and the flyers were rescued.

Zeppelin Half Way Home

Wireless Says Graf Is Nearing Cape Verde Islands.

By the Associated Press.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, Sept. 26.—The Graf Zeppelin was on the last half of her homeward voyage to Germany from Brazil today.

The three airmen came into port smiling. "We'll try again next spring," said Rody as he stood later with Johanssen beside the hospital bed of Vieira. Rody said that despite an ordeal which included hunger and thirst, he and his companions were confident they could span the North Atlantic non-stop from East to West, a feat accomplished only thrice thus far.

Vieira was near death from fever when the Belmoira picked up the flyers about eighty miles off Cape Race. Like the other two, his feet were swollen from dangling for a week in icy water.

But as the liner Stangerford steamed up the bay, he smiled weakly and stammered a few words in Portuguese, indicating that he would fly the ocean yet.

Story of the Flight.

Johanssen, a former German war pilot of Danish blood, told most of the flyers' story, for he alone knows English.

Taking off from Juncal do Sol in an all-metal Junkers once owned by Charles A. Levine, they flew through a pleasant day into a night of storms.

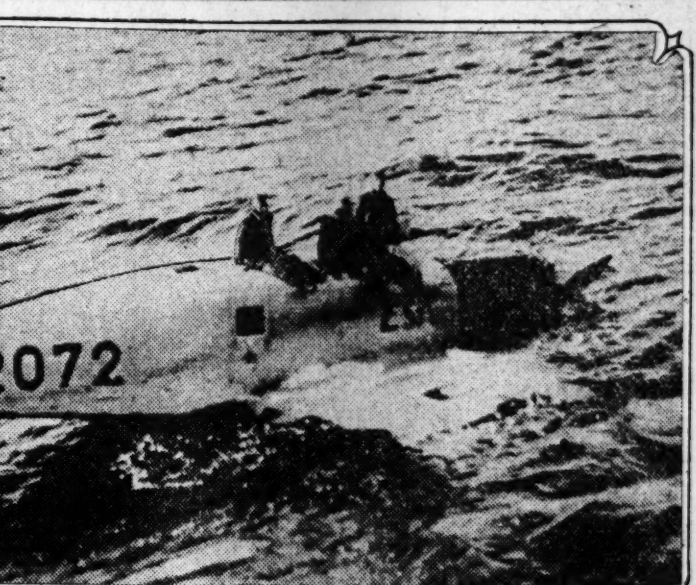
Winds blew the craft through the darkness and as they fought upward to see the stars leaped from the clouds, they began to pick it up. Then they could no longer calculate the supply.

They circled the liner Pennland but went forward, because, as Rody expressed it, "we didn't want to stop. We are Germans. We'd try the same flight again tomorrow."

A little farther on, the motor stopped for lack of gasoline and the plane descended in a heavy sea to consume fuel furiously, until they could no longer calculate the supply.

Almost instantly, their supplies of food and medical supplies were exhausted.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

JAPAN BARS
MANCHURIAN
SEPARATIST
PROPOSALS

Upper photograph copyright, 1931, by the Associated Press.

RESCUED FLYERS
TO TRY AGAIN TO
CROSS ATLANTICRound of Functions in New
York for Two Germans—
Portuguese Kept to Bed
by Injury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The three survivors of the ill-fated trans-Atlantic plane Eas—two Germans and a Portuguese—had a full day ashore today for the first time in weeks.

Willy Rody, young owner of the wrecked plane, and Christian Johanssen, the chief pilot, were guests of Dr. Paul Schwartz, Acting German Consul in New York. Tomorrow they will attend a church service or thanksgiving, arranged for them at German Lutheran Zion church.

Fernando da Costa Vieira, a Portuguese, the third member of the party, was confined to his hotel room, nursing an infected leg. He fell against the motor of the wrecked plane as it tossed in the Atlantic for 158 hours.

The two German flyers appeared at the radio show at Madison Square Garden last night and broadcast their experiences. Rody spoke in German and Johanssen in English.

A dinner by the German-American conference and one by city and consular officials and aviation men were being arranged.

Picked Up By Freighter.

The flyers left Lisbon, Portugal, on Sept. 13, sighted the steamship Pennland the next day, when 200 miles off the Canadian coast and the flyers were rescued.

Zeppelin Half Way Home

Wireless Says Graf Is Nearing Cape Verde Islands.

By the Associated Press.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, Sept. 26.—The Graf Zeppelin was on the last half of her homeward voyage to Germany from Brazil today.

The three airmen came into port smiling. "We'll try again next spring," said Rody as he stood later with Johanssen beside the hospital bed of Vieira. Rody said that despite an ordeal which included hunger and thirst, he and his companions were confident they could span the North Atlantic non-stop from East to West, a feat accomplished only thrice thus far.

Vieira was near death from fever when the Belmoira picked up the flyers about eighty miles off Cape Race. Like the other two, his feet were swollen from dangling for a week in icy water.

But as the liner Stangerford steamed up the bay, he smiled weakly and stammered a few words in Portuguese, indicating that he would fly the ocean yet.

Story of the Flight.

Johanssen, a former German war pilot of Danish blood, told most of the flyers' story, for he alone knows English.

Taking off from Juncal do Sol in an all-metal Junkers once owned by Charles A. Levine, they flew through a pleasant day into a night of storms.

Winds blew the craft through the darkness and as they fought upward to see the stars leaped from the clouds, they began to pick it up. Then they could no longer calculate the supply.

They circled the liner Pennland but went forward, because, as Rody expressed it, "we didn't want to stop. We are Germans. We'd try the same flight again tomorrow."

A little farther on, the motor stopped for lack of gasoline and the plane descended in a heavy sea to consume fuel furiously, until they could no longer calculate the supply.

Almost instantly, their supplies of food and medical supplies were exhausted.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

JAPAN BARS
MANCHURIAN
SEPARATIST
PROPOSALS

Upper photograph copyright, 1931, by the Associated Press.

RESCUED FLYERS
TO TRY AGAIN TO
CROSS ATLANTICRound of Functions in New
York for Two Germans—
Portuguese Kept to Bed
by Injury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The three survivors of the ill-fated trans-Atlantic plane Eas—two Germans and a Portuguese—had a full day ashore today for the first time in weeks.

Willy Rody, young owner of the wrecked plane, and Christian Johanssen, the chief pilot, were guests of Dr. Paul Schwartz, Acting German Consul in New York. Tomorrow they will attend a church service or thanksgiving, arranged for them at German Lutheran Zion church.

Fernando da Costa Vieira, a Portuguese, the third member of the party, was confined to his hotel room, nursing an infected leg. He fell against the motor of the wrecked plane as it tossed in the Atlantic for 158 hours.

The two German flyers appeared at the radio show at Madison Square Garden last night and broadcast their experiences. Rody spoke in German and Johanssen in English.

A dinner by the German-American conference and one by city and consular officials and aviation men were being arranged.

Picked Up By Freighter.

The flyers left Lisbon, Portugal, on Sept. 13, sighted the steamship Pennland the next day, when 200 miles off the Canadian coast and the flyers were rescued.

Zeppelin Half Way Home

Wireless Says Graf Is Nearing Cape Verde Islands.

By the Associated Press.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, Sept. 26.—The Graf Zeppelin was on the last half of her homeward voyage to Germany from Brazil today.

The three airmen came into port smiling. "We'll try again next spring," said Rody as he stood later with Johanssen beside the hospital bed of Vieira. Rody said that despite an ordeal which included hunger and thirst, he and his companions were confident they could span the North Atlantic non-stop from East to West, a feat accomplished only thrice thus far.

Vieira was near death from fever when the Belmoira picked up the flyers about eighty miles off Cape Race. Like the other two, his feet were swollen from dangling for a week in icy water.

But as the liner Stangerford steamed up the bay, he smiled weakly and stammered a few words in Portuguese, indicating that he would fly the ocean yet.

Story of the Flight.

Johanssen, a former German war pilot of Danish blood, told most of the flyers' story, for he alone knows English.

Taking off from Juncal do Sol in an all-metal Junkers once owned by Charles A. Levine, they flew through a pleasant day into a night of storms.

Winds blew the craft through the darkness and as they fought upward to see the stars leaped from the clouds, they began to pick it up. Then they could no longer calculate the supply.

They circled the liner Pennland but went forward, because, as Rody expressed it, "we didn't want to stop. We are Germans. We'd try the same flight again tomorrow."

A little farther on, the motor stopped for lack of gasoline and the plane descended in a heavy sea to consume fuel furiously, until they could no longer calculate the supply.

Almost instantly, their supplies of food and medical supplies were exhausted.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

JAPAN BARS
MANCHURIAN
SEPARATIST
PROPOSALS

Upper photograph copyright, 1931, by the Associated Press.

RESCUED FLYERS
TO TRY AGAIN TO
CROSS ATLANTICRound of Functions in New
York for Two Germans—
Portuguese Kept to Bed
by Injury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The three survivors of the ill-fated trans-Atlantic plane Eas—two Germans and a Portuguese—had a full day ashore today for the first time in weeks.

Willy Rody, young owner of the wrecked plane, and Christian Johanssen, the chief pilot, were guests of Dr. Paul Schwartz, Acting German Consul in New York. Tomorrow they will attend a church service or thanksgiving, arranged for them at German Lutheran Zion church.

Fernando da Costa Vieira, a Portuguese, the third member of the party, was confined to his hotel room, nursing an infected leg. He fell against the motor of the wrecked plane as it tossed in the Atlantic for 158 hours.

The two German flyers appeared at the radio show at Madison Square Garden last night and broadcast their experiences. Rody spoke in German and Johanssen in English.

A dinner by the German-American conference and one by city and consular officials and aviation men were being arranged.

Picked Up By Freighter.

The flyers left Lisbon, Portugal, on Sept. 13, sighted the steamship Pennland the next day, when 200 miles off the Canadian coast and the flyers were rescued.

Zeppelin Half Way Home

Wireless Says Graf Is Nearing Cape Verde Islands.

By the Associated Press.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, Sept. 26.—The Graf Zeppelin was on the last half of her homeward voyage to Germany from Brazil today.

The three airmen came into port smiling. "We'll try again next spring," said Rody as he stood later with Johanssen beside the hospital bed of Vieira. Rody said that despite an ordeal which included hunger and thirst, he and his companions were confident they could span the North Atlantic non-stop from East to West, a feat accomplished only thrice thus far.

Vieira was near death from fever when the Belmoira picked up the flyers about eighty miles off Cape Race. Like the other two, his feet were swollen from dangling for a week in icy water.

But as the liner Stangerford steamed up the bay, he smiled weakly and stammered a few words in Portuguese, indicating that he would fly the ocean yet.

Story of the Flight.

Johanssen, a former German war pilot of Danish blood, told most of the flyers' story, for he alone knows English.

Taking off from Juncal do Sol in an all-metal Junkers once owned by Charles A. Levine, they flew through a pleasant day into a night of storms.

Winds blew the craft through the darkness and as they fought upward to see the stars leaped from the clouds, they began to pick it up. Then they could no longer calculate the supply.

They circled the liner Pennland but went forward, because, as Rody expressed it, "we didn't want to stop. We are Germans. We'd try the same flight again tomorrow."

A little farther on, the motor stopped for lack of gasoline and the plane descended in a heavy sea to consume fuel furiously, until they could no longer calculate the supply.

Almost instantly, their supplies of food and medical supplies were exhausted.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878
Published by
The Pulitzer Publishing Company
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its editorial principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy, or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

The Menace of Maldistribution.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

TANTALUS, of Greek mythology, tortured by hunger and thirst in the midst of plenty, has been stunningly reincarnated. Six million Americans, with empty stomachs, are walking the streets in quest of work, while granaries and packing houses are overflowing with a tantalizing surplus.

It is a pernicious paradox that is crushing millions of unemployed between the jaws of plenty and want, surplus and hunger, millions of money, and none to lend, work needed and anxious multitudes idle.

When overproduction of forest, field, factory and mine dams up the channels of trade, why is not rational and equitable distribution the logical remedy to re-establish the normal flow? It is an acute case of economic appendicitis that afflicts the body politic and that requires the surgeon's knife to restore orderly digestion.

Maldistribution, caused by a suicidal high tariff, is ruining our foreign commerce; monopolies in restraint of trade are destroying established wholesale and retail merchants, while shifting the financing, buying and price fixing from the local dealer to non-resident corporations; delegating to blundering commissions government activities that should remain under executive and legislative control; concentrating of capital and capitalistic dictatorship in our public utilities, changing major industries and transportation companies from local to New York management.

Call the roll of public utilities, manufacturing plants and railroads in St. Louis and while our people supply the revenues, mandatory orders come from squeezing Eastern syndicates—out for the benefits. About the only remaining monument to civic control is the St. Louis waterworks—luckily anchored to the Chain of Rocks.

When the Federal Farm Board abandoned the colossal folly of pegging wheat prices and exchanged 25,000 bushels of its surplus for Brazilian coffee, sold 15,000,000 bushels to Germany and 7,500,000 to China, it demonstrated the wonderful possibilities for marketing our surplus wheat. The cotton gin, the governmental agencies, Standard Oil products and Ford motor cars are sold throughout the world—why not our wheat and cotton?

Washington must wake up, get the international misadventure live business men for politicians to man our foreign consulates and thus establish powerful world-wide sales agencies for distributing our surplus.

What a roaring farce for Congress to quibble and hesitate about joining the World Court and the League of Nations when President Hoover initiates a moratorium for Germany and our international loans mount up into multiplied millions of dollars!

How much longer will Uncle Sam "look on" the international drama at Geneva from the peanut gallery when vital commercial, financial and political interests demand that he should take a leading part in the hectic play?

The American Midas, booted and spurred, rides in state with a moribund board of \$5,000,000 in gold to his credit while friendly nations, whose patronage we sorely need, are facing bankruptcy for lack of enough of the yellow metal to settle their international balances. With Great Britain, Mexico and others of our best customers abandoning the Midas touch, it looks as if our lauded gold standard might prove a liability rather than an asset, unless timely distribution and decentralization comes to the rescue.

"The inequitable distribution of incomes," says Prof. John Dewey, "will bring to the fore the use of taxing power to effect redistributing them by means of larger taxation of swollen incomes and by heavier death duties on large fortunes."

As property taxes have reached their limit, it is quite possible that the approaching Federal Congress will resort to surtaxes on graduated incomes and to estates of deceased millionaires to increase depleted funds and to the sale of lands, incidentally, to redistribute and decentralize the top-heavy wealth of the nation.

The bogey of hysterical socialism is no means to our republic, provided that sound and equitable laws curb the unlawful accumulation and consolidation of capital in the hands of the few.

American labor, the most intelligent, patriotic, wisely led and, normally, the best paid in the world, is in no danger of communism so long as the workers are educated, well fed and housed, radioed and motorized, while the Russian peasant walks and eats at Stalin's crib and bows the knee to the new Czar of Bolsheviks.

Remove the menace of maldistribution and the evils that caused it, and the resourceful genius of America will emerge from the depression stronger than ever before.

LOUIS J. BROOKS.

THE MAYOR'S BOND ISSUE PROPOSAL.

Mayor Miller's proposal for a \$23,750,000 bond issue is very commendable, as far as it goes. It provides necessary funds for completion of Memorial and Union Station plazas, the lighting system, the auditorium and the new courthouse, all 1923 bond issue projects for which allocated funds were insufficient. Much criticism has been leveled at the city administration for failing to complete these projects with the money set aside for them, but the criticism is not altogether justified. The fault, if there be any, lies in the failure to make correct estimates of cost in 1923. Mayor Miller would set aside \$350,000 for remodeling the interior of City Hall and for completion of its exterior. As to the wisdom of that item, we are not prepared to pass judgment. It comes as a surprise to many St. Louisans that a building which has been occupied for more than 30 years still lacks finishing touches.

The bulk of the bond issue—\$23,000,000—would be devoted to increasing the facilities of public hospitals and other city institutions, now suffering from overcrowding. City Hospital and City Hospital No. 2 would benefit, as would Koch Hospital, whose long waiting list is a reproach to the city, and also City Infirmary, City Sanitarium, Isolation Hospital and the St. Louis Training School. Certainly there cannot be any quarrel with these proposed improvements. They are made necessary by the increase in the city's population and to cure what at present are well-nigh scandalous conditions.

With one or two possible exceptions, every item in the Mayor's list may be classed as mere routine expenditure that, under any circumstances, would have to be made. With some 90,000 St. Louisans out of work and business in a state of unusual depression, the city should seize the opportunity to make full use of its credit. Its statutory borrowing margin, as of April 12, was \$63,208,420. A bond issue close to this limit would provide for such obvious needs as the Mayor suggests and leave a considerable sum for other purposes. We have in mind particularly the widening of Third street and the improvement of the central river front, in accordance with the already prepared design of the City Plan Commission.

River front improvement has been discussed in St. Louis for half a century, but the city has never plunged into the task, despite the knowledge that every year's delay makes the project more difficult and costly. In the last decade, failure to make the improvement has had a serious effect on downtown property values and has caused endless inconvenience to persons who must thread their way through the traffic maze to lower downtown. Aside from the redemption of the decayed and blighted section on the river front and its transformation into a beauty spot, the economic benefits of river front improvement are incalculable. St. Louis could not make an investment promising richer returns.

It is true central river front improvement would cost some \$50,000,000 and that the bonding limit of the city makes it impossible to devote that entire sum to it just now. But with \$23,000,000 or \$30,000,000 an excellent start could be made.

We offer the suggestion to the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen that river front improvement be included in the proposed bond issue.

A PENNANT FOR SISLER.

For 16 years George Sisler graced the major leagues without the experience of helping win a flag. That such pleasure has at last come to him as a member of the Rochester Red Wings in the International League will gladden the heart of many a St. Louis baseball fan who knew the work of the Browns' former first baseman and held it in highest esteem. Pennant or no pennant in St. Louis, that embodiment of human grace was not without honor here. In 1922, when he hit .420, he was voted the American League's most valuable player, and few there were with other choices. His name was selected to lead the list on the baseball monument honor roll in Washington. After his eight failed, he fought an uphill battle to come back and hit .400 again. For 12 years he was the baseball idol of St. Louis boys and no other player has been. Three or four recollections of Sisler on the diamond—fielding a home-drive behind first, connecting squarely for one of his clean singles, beating a catcher's peg to second, reaching wide for a bad throw from third and making it look easy, the second out in a double play, like it or not—will suffice to remind us how handsomely he wrote in the annals of St. Louis sport.

Mark and Franc went the merry-go-round, and now it's the turn of the British pound.

BRITAIN'S TARIFF.

England long has held the reputation of being the world's free trade citadel, but her annual tariff receipts frequently have been greater than those of frankly protectionist America. The figures for the last two years are:

	England.	U. S.
1929-30	\$603,000,000	\$587,000,000
1930-31	605,000,000	378,000,000

Even for the fiscal year ending in 1914, before Britain's war-time duties and her post-war "safeguarding" tariffs were enacted, her tariff receipts were only 11 per cent below those of the United States.

These figures, however, must be interpreted in the light of the two countries' economic structures. For instance, more than half of England's tariff revenue in 1929-30 came from the levy on tobacco, while the United States got only about 6 per cent of her customs receipts from this source. England imports all her tobacco, while this country grows most of its supply. The British tariff thus corresponds to our special tax on tobacco products, which yielded \$450,339,000 in the year under discussion. England also received \$59,000,000 from tariffs on beer, wine, rum, brandy and other spirits, while the American imports of these commodities entered duty free via the rum fleet.

Britain saw the greatest years of her commercial glory in the period from 1860 to 1915, when she developed her industries and fed her people in large part on goods brought in from abroad under a free trade policy. The war and subsequent readjustments are being made. If protection alone were desired, the tariff advocates might well be satisfied with the recent departure from the gold standard, which in effect heightened the English tariff wall. Pounds worth around \$4 on foreign markets will not buy so much as pounds worth \$4.85, the former par, so merchants will be driven to buy more in domestic markets. However, the demand for greater revenue and more protection has dissuaded many former free

traders from their philosophy, and higher tariff barriers may be the result. If England joins the other nations in this cut-throat tariff rivalry, international trade, already out of joint, will be the sufferer.

A SUGGESTION TO THE BASEBALL MAGNATES.

Now that the charity game between the Browns and Cardinals has raised more than \$30,000 for unemployment relief in St. Louis and has given enjoyment to some 20,000 persons, we have another suggestion to make. It is for the consideration of the presidents of the two leagues and the Cardinal and Athletics' owners and players. Let the world series include an extra game in St. Louis and Philadelphia, the proceeds to be devoted to the unemployed. An additional contest for charity in each city would suit the fans, many of whom are crowded out each year, and would be a graceful act on the part of the baseball magnates. We venture the players on the St. Louis and Philadelphia teams would gladly donate their services. Certainly the public would gladly donate its money. During the past two weeks, charity major league games have raised several hundred thousand dollars. To extend the plan to the world series is a logical conclusion. We submit the idea to the baseball world as one which will have the public's hearty approval.

A MAKESHIFT DEVICE.

The St. Louis division of the Automobile Club of Missouri opposes the proposition, under advisement by the city administration, to add a tax of a penny a gallon on gasoline. Through its board of governors, it has prepared a statement setting forth its objections. The statement recites that the automobile owner in Missouri now pays five taxes: a State license tax, a city license tax, a State gasoline tax, a city gasoline tax, a property tax. No other property is so heavily taxed. Figures are given showing that the owners of small cars, who are, of course, in a great majority, pay in five years a tax equivalent to 33.2 per cent of the car's value.

Missouri is one of the few states that permit their cities to levy a gasoline tax, and the city motor vehicle license is also unusual, the statement says. Chicago and St. Louis are the only cities in the country of more than 500,000 that collect a municipal auto license on private passenger cars.

A comparison is made of the cost of maintaining our streets and the revenue derived from vehicles between 1920-21 and 1930-31. In the former year, the Street Department's expenditures totaled \$1,346,740; in the latter year, \$1,411,321; an increase of \$64,581, or 4.9 per cent.

The revenue from vehicles in 1920-21 was \$387,856. It was \$1,052,684 in 1930-31, an increase of \$674,828, or 171 per cent.

The point is also made that when the present gasoline tax was first proposed, city officials agreed the money would be used on main thoroughfares principally used by automobiles. That agreement has not been kept, according to the Automobile Club's statement, which charges that the general revenue of the city—not the streets—has been benefited by the gasoline tax. If a further tax is put on gasoline, what assurance is there that the money will be spent on the streets—that it will not go into the general revenue, to be disbursed as the judgment of the administration dictates? The Automobile Club does not ask that question, but it is a logical, pertinent and, in the circumstances, it seems to us, a fair question.

The Automobile Club has made a strong case against this proposed tax. Its position, however, would be strengthened, in our opinion, and its argument more convincing, if it frankly stated that this proposed tax is a typical, makeshift piece of municipal financing, which will not cure the city's chronic impoverishment, and candidly advocated the only honest and dependable remedy.

St. Louis is living municipally from hand to mouth, and will continue in that unhappy condition until it discards its hit-or-miss practice of assessing the valuation of property for tax purposes and adopts a scientific, equitable system, after the Pittsburg model, for example.

There is ample property in St. Louis, as everybody knows, adequately to maintain the city on a continuously progressive scale if it were correctly valued and properly taxed. Until this is done, the city will go on its impecunious way, resorting to such taxing devices as the proposed gasoline tax, mulling its everlasting hard luck story. The trouble with St. Louis is that a great deal of property is escaping its just tax and, conversely, a lot of property is paying more than its share.

1831 AND 1931.

It is a striking fact that a hundred years ago, almost to the day, England was in the midst of an upheaval that may be compared with the present crisis. A century ago the issue was political. On Sept. 21, 1831, the Commons passed the Reform Bill, the first and most significant step in the process that has made England a democracy in fact if not in name. Today the issue is economic and the crisis would seem to be far more profound than that which aroused the people in 1831. After the dangers of 1831 and 1832 had been safely passed, England glided into a period of peace and progress that was comparable to the great era of expansion in Elizabeth's time. What now? What will come in 1932 and the century to follow? It rests with those embattled leaders who are struggling to retain England's world position and with a people ground down by war and its evil aftermath.

THE PILFERERS.

"They make the laws they flout and flout the laws they make." That was not written of the Missouri House of Representatives, though it well might have been. What a mess this clerical graft is! And how easily the anti-nepotism law has been evaded. Representative A appoints Representative B's wife or daughter, or other relative, to a clerkship and B does the same for A, and both remain safely within the letter of the law while gathering the perquisites as out on the books. In some instances the evasion was more complicated and elaborate, but it amounted, in the end, to the same thing. Contemptible pilfering, of course, though the evidence dug up in that Kansas City bank by Treasurer Brunk, unless refuted, discloses that some of the members hoisted the clerical pickings to a rather substantial revenue. The Attorney-General, finally impressed, announces an all-out investigation of Brunk's case. Meantime, all is quiet on the Secretary of State's front, but perhaps Charlie Becker may stop running for Governor long enough to issue a blast against the corrupt metropolitan press.



"HOW DARE THEY?"

The ABC of Currency Depreciation

When currency is debased, only beneficiary is man who owes more than he is owed; prices rise with fearful rapidity, trade and industry stagnate, poorest classes suffer most; inconvertible paper money bears same relation to a nation's credit as checks bear to the credit of an individual.

"Johnnie" in the Manchester Guardian.

(Note: This article was published shortly before the British Government was compelled to suspend gold payments.)

THE great difficulty of the present situation is that the plain man—not the famous man-in-the-street but the man in the office, the warehouse, and the club—does not in the least understand the nature of the danger with which the country is faced. Yet that danger was sufficiently terrifying to those who could understand it, to induce Ramsay MacDonald to run the risk of sacrificing the fruits of a whole lifetime of work and to induce many, even of those who in the end refused to follow him, to consent to economies which to the rank and file of the labor party would be certain to appear as black treachery against the workers. Is there any possibility of making the ordinary man understand what the danger was?

It is certain that there is no subject which the ordinary man finds more difficult than the theory of money and credit. Things which to the man with some elementary training in economics seem perfectly simple seem to him either impenetrable mysteries or obvious nonsense. But if the real deep-lying reasons for the national danger cannot be made plain—they are perfectly plain to every banker and to every student of political economy—at any rate history should be able to make plain the fact that the danger was a very real one and that no one had more to fear from it than the workers.

Without going into refinements of theory, we may say that inconvertible paper money bears the same relations to a nation's credit that checks bear to the credit of an individual. But what is the value of a bankrupt's check? What, in the old days when private banks issued notes, was the value of the notes of a bank that had suspended payment? The answer is the same in every case. The value is—nothing.

And this is the teaching not merely of monetary theory but of the experience of history. After the French Revolution the assignats, or inconvertible paper money issued against the supposed security of confiscated land and property, fell till the value of Paris declared that any man who took a cab had to take another to carry the huge bundle of paper necessary to pay a fare of five francs. We have seen something of the same kind, worse in some countries, not quite so bad in others, in most of the countries of Europe since the wholesale destruction of property, and the reckless piling up of debts, in the Great War.

Now, what is the result of a fall in the value of a nation's currency? It is true that what a man has to pay—rent, interest on debts and mortgages, etc.—he will pay in debased money, and will therefore pay more cheaply. But all that he himself receives, wages, interest on investments and all other payments of fixed amount, will be paid to him in debased money. When he pays he will pay the same nominal sum, but with really pay less. But when he receives he will receive the same nominal sum, but he will really receive less. So, then, the only man who stands to gain by national bankruptcy is the man who owes more than he

is owed. In other words, the only man who stands to gain by national bankruptcy is the man already bankrupt. And his gain is a small one. It means no more than this, that what he was owing others now becomes his. But this is only a part, and the least part, of the evil. Nowhere is it so true as in currency that "nothing succeeds like success; nothing fails like failure." When a currency begins to drop, its fall is usually one of accelerated rapidity. But the owners of what we may call "real goods," the grocer, the butcher, the baker and the other shopkeepers, are not going to part with real goods in exchange for a handful of paper which may be worth only half tomorrow what it is worth today, and worth perhaps nothing at all next week. So prices rise with fearful rapidity. But payments that are really fixed, such as Government pensions, interest on investments, etc., do not rise at all. And though wages may, indeed, in some cases must, rise, they notoriously mount slowly and seem never to catch up to the rise in cost of living. Some people are ruined; everyone is poorer.

But even now we have not touched the real root of the evil. All modern trade and industry is necessarily based on credit. The wholesaler supplies goods to the retailer on three months' credit. But a sale must be a sale "at a price." Who is going to part with £1000 worth of real goods when the money he will receive three months hence, while nominally worth £1000, may not be worth the cost of the paper it is printed on? He may bargain to be paid in gold, or in some more stable currency than that of his own country. Or he may in several other ways seek to secure that he shall receive his due.

But, then, how is the retailer to sell his goods? Is the grocer to say to Mrs. Brown, when she goes marketing, "I paid so much for this pound of cocoa or packet of margarine. But I shall have to charge you 10 times as much, for the notes you are offering me will fall in value during the night?" The natural result of a rapidly falling currency is stagnation in all trade and industry. For none will sell when they do not know the value of the money in which they are to be paid; and where none will sell, who can buy?

Austria and Germany have known the full bitterness of national bankruptcy. Italy, France, and other countries have known what it has been to see a rapidly falling value in money. Does England want to suffer in the same way? And we may be sure there would be no nations ready to come to our help as we came to the help of the suffering nations of Europe.

One last word. Who stands to suffer more than the poorest classes in England if the pound falls? There is much foolish talk about the crisis being engineered by bankers and millionaires, and the people are being told that if the pound falls no one will suffer but "rentiers." But who in England is not a rentier today? Every old-age pensioner, every pensioned soldier, every woman and child who draws a few shillings a week as widow or orphan of a soldier, every thirty odd person with a small postoffice annuity and the 3,000,000 unemployed will suffer.

One County's Park Record

From Metropolitan Recreation, Organ of the St. Louis Park and Playground Association.

KENT COUNTY, Michigan, in which Grand Rapids is situated, is credited with one of the most beautiful and useful of the smaller outer park systems of the country. Though their area comprises only 475 acres, it is estimated that 1,210,000 persons used these county parks last year at a cost to the county of only 1.4 cents each, according to L. C. Palmer, superintendent of County Parks and County Forester of Kent County, in an article in the American City.

"The Kent County Park Commission has acquired the parks in various ways," Mr. Palmer sets out. "Without exception the play areas open to the public for all time are particularly beautiful. By far the most important of these is Townsend Park, lying along a beautiful trout stream which winds through a wooded area. The park is 57 acres in extent, with topography ranging from very hilly to flat.

"There are sections that are well wooded, and open areas that have been equipped for baseball, horseshoes and playground games of various sorts. In shaded sections are picnic tables and benches. Improvements, such as tennis courts, bridges and roadways, have been constructed to blend with the natural attractiveness of the scene. In many instances natural field stone, abundant in this area, is used in building guard fences along park drives and foundations for culverts and bridges, and, in combination with logs, in the construction of the principal park buildings.

"A large amount of planting has been done with native trees and shrubs, such as white pine, red pine, white cedar, red cedar, white and red oak, soft maple, white birch and elm. Of the shrubs we have used only the native varieties, such as dogwoods, hawthorn, elders and viburnum. A large number of native wildflowers also were planted in the swampy portion. Large expanses of grass are kept mowed with power equipment. Stoves, tables, benches, wells, refuse burners, roadways—in fact, all of the physical property of the park—are kept in excellent repair throughout the season, regardless of the patronage."

The equipment and standard of maintenance in this park, Mr. Palmer says, are to be found in all the county parks used by the general public. Fallburg Park has 81 acres, with more than a mile of frontage on Flat River. It was patronized by about 75,000 persons last year. The second of its operation, Caledonia Lakeside Park is a wooded area of 20 acres within the village of Caledonia and on picturesque Emmos Lake. Chief Hazy Cloud Park is one of the smallest, but one of the most heavily used parks. It is 10 miles east of Grand Rapids. This four-acre playground was used by more than 50,000 persons last year.

Johnson Park, with an area of 175 acres, some day will likely be the pride of the Kent County park system, because of its size, its nearness to Grand Rapids, its location on the belt line now being constructed around Grand Rapids and its long shore line along Grand River. Then there is White Pine Park, with 20 acres. Wabasha Park, a 35-acre tract around a bay of Wabasha Lake, the largest body of water in the county, and a four-acre tract called Fisk Knob, which is the highest point in this system of parks as well as in the county. In addition to this system of parks are play spaces for its residents, the Forestry Department of Kent County is carrying out a program of beautification for all the county roads.

EPISCOPAL GROUP NONCOMMITTAL ON PROHIBITION

Committee Report, Approved by Bishops, Avoids Recommendation as Issue Is Political.

POINTS OUT EVILS, BENEFITS, OF LAW

Favors United States Adherence to World Court and Urges "Security of Downmost Man."

By the Associated Press.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 26.—Prohibition was both criticized and defended in a report by a committee of 12 adopted by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday.

The committee, headed by Bishop James E. Freeman of Washington, D. C., was appointed to consider prohibition and lawlessness, world peace and industrial dislocation. The report says:

"There is widespread and honest difference of opinion in the nation, within the church and among members of this convention as to the wisdom and desirability of retaining the eighteenth amendment and the consequent legislation in their present form."

"There are those who honestly favor the retention of the law as it now stands, believing it has accomplished more and better results than others, not less devoted to the high purpose which prompted the passage of this law, believe that in its present form it ministers to disrespect for law and the growth of a dangerous spirit of anarchy."

Issues Related to Politics.
The committee hesitated to recommend concerted action on the grounds that the issues involved are "highly controversial and closely related to partisan politics."

"The enforcement of the prohibition law," the report says, "has been steadily resisted, and has been accompanied by graft, corruption, lawlessness, murder and political cowardice and hypocrisy. Lawlessness, however, issues in part out of conditions which have not always been given full consideration, such as the enactment of laws, or the failure to repeal laws, which do not command or continue to enlist public confidence, and have lost the respect and support of a majority of the people."

"The ignoring or violation of such laws, the report continues, results solely because the laws affect personal rights and liberties which individuals themselves determine to maintain, regardless of social consequences."

The report adds that "it is a distorted view of conditions which lays at the door of the prohibition law too large a responsibility for the evils of lawlessness."

The present serious condition, according to the report, is partly due to the World War and partly to the "spiritual recession" accompanying any era of great progress.

The report says that the passage of the eighteenth amendment was attended with high hopes for moral and social betterment, and it is now probably generally recognized that the law has benefited society by abolishing the saloon, "which we are convinced has actually repudiated."

Favors World Court.
The committee, composed of seven bishops, seven clergymen and seven laymen, urged United States membership in the World Court and adherence to the Kellogg-Briand pact, outlawing war.

The committee suggests that these courses are open on the question of industrial dislocation.

"First," the report states, "to do nothing—a course we mention only to reject as unworthy of Christians; second, to recognize the security of the most earnest plan; third, to suggest a definite plan. The second we emphasize as a supreme ethical task of our day; the third we commend to the intelligence and conscience of the church and the community."

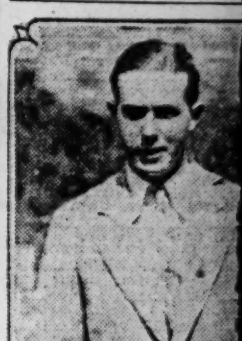
Problems regarding marriage and divorce and the use of the American marital, a mass book, were before the House of Bishops today, after a heated session of the house of deputies.

Action by Deputies on Divorce.
Provisions of the matrimonial canon adopted by the deputies included remarriage instruction, the establishment of an ecclesiastical court in each diocese and missionary district and the right of divorced persons, remarried by civil authority, to retain their communicant rights in the church after applying to an ecclesiastical court for recognition.

In case of a favorable decision by the court, under the canon, no impediment shall exist to the admission of such persons to holy communion, confirmation or baptism in the church, and a minister bless the parties to the union. Thus a divorced person, who has remarried, may retain communicant rights in the church.

Under existing rules the church does not recognize the marriage of divorced persons except in the case of an innocent party to a divorce

NOTED GERMAN'S AT AMERICAN SOCIETY



CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

granted on grounds of impediments to marriage in the canon law. Conspicuous in the crowd was Claus Curtius, son of a noted German, who was photographed at the American Society.

CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

granted on grounds of impediments to marriage in the canon law. Conspicuous in the crowd was Claus Curtius, son of a noted German, who was photographed at the American Society.

CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

granted on grounds of impediments to marriage in the canon law. Conspicuous in the crowd was Claus Curtius, son of a noted German, who was photographed at the American Society.

CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

granted on grounds of impediments to marriage in the canon law. Conspicuous in the crowd was Claus Curtius, son of a noted German, who was photographed at the American Society.

CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

granted on grounds of impediments to marriage in the canon law. Conspicuous in the crowd was Claus Curtius, son of a noted German, who was photographed at the American Society.

CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

granted on grounds of impediments to marriage in the canon law. Conspicuous in the crowd was Claus Curtius, son of a noted German, who was photographed at the American Society.

CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

granted on grounds of impediments to marriage in the canon law. Conspicuous in the crowd was Claus Curtius, son of a noted German, who was photographed at the American Society.

CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

granted on grounds of impediments to marriage in the canon law. Conspicuous in the crowd was Claus Curtius, son of a noted German, who was photographed at the American Society.

CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

granted on grounds of impediments to marriage in the canon law. Conspicuous in the crowd was Claus Curtius, son of a noted German, who was photographed at the American Society.

CLAUS CURTIUS, son of a noted German, was photographed at the American Society.

WHITBREAD AND WHITE FOR FIRST PLACE IN HANDICAP GOLF

By W. J. McGowan.

Elliot Whitbread's prospects for playing on the St. Louis golf team against Chicago at Midland Valley Country Club next week are considerably brighter after the tournament put him in Algonquin yesterday to the Orville White, Westborough professional, for the low net score in the September handicaps tournament of the St. Louis District Golf Association.

Whitbread, a former State and district amateur champion, has not been doing well this season and a recent round of 85 which he had in a tournament put him dangerously close to elimination from the inter-city match.

But he was in form yesterday and overcame the conditions which had been working against him.

Whitbread was out in 38 and started back with two birdies on the first four holes, then wound up with a 35.

White played through rain most of the way to shoot his 73.

Kelcher got 74 score.

Play was scheduled to start at 10:45 a. m. but due to the downpour many of the players scheduled to tee off early did not show up until after 1 o'clock in the afternoon with the result that the first two rounds were not completed until after 3 o'clock.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

RACING SELECTIONS

By LOUISVILLE TIMES.

At Aqueduct.

1—Whitlock, Trane, Stambach.

2—Westy, Tyson, Dark Sun, Titania.

3—Duke, Abbott, and Nelson.

4—Straight Line, Stagnant, Unlone.

5—POLYDORIS, Lulu, Sergt. Donald.

6—Bird of Prey, Stretcher, Buddy Ball.

At Hawthorne.

1—Bunting Bourbon, Adams, Hoosier.

2—Morse, Dr. Parfitt, Flagline.

3—Tiger Flamingo, White, Zouave.

4—SAN PRESTO, Blue Law, Homeward.

5—Prince Archangel, Dodson, Pros and Cons.

6—Tommy Tinkle, Voltmeter, Devon.

7—Torch, Fire, Astor, Plumbago.

At Havre de Grace.

1—Brennan, Peter, and Leon Saur.

2—Line of Fire, Hot Switch, Zouave.

3—Fortunate Youth, Under Cover II.

4—Sam Belle, Hold Hand, Tantalize.

5—Bulfinch, Potbelly, Volts, Break.

6—Beth, Buddy, Saur, Rock, Slide.

Turning Point in His Career Came Six Years Ago While At Muskogee, Street Says

NO. 12.

By Alan Gould.

(Associated Press Sports Editor.)

The old Sergeant—not so old at all—mechanically followed the work of his champion ball players as we sat talking in the dugout.

Gabby Street had been sketching the picture of an eventual career for me, taking over famous plays, great players, the ups and downs of a ball player's career. His eyes were on the field, his thoughts going back over the years and the episodes. Suddenly he turned and said:

"I'll tell you the big turning point for me. Six years ago I was just one of the drifters, pretty much of a has-been, manager of a little club in a Class C league—Muskogee, out in the Western Association."

"Not much of a job, not getting anywhere. I always liked a drink or two, maybe more. I'm not telling you any secret when I say I liked it too much for my own good. Branch Rickey knew it; told me I could be a first-rate manager if I straightened out and got down to business."

"Proud of his comeback."

"Buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."

"Heaven knows I am. I've been buckled down to that job and the next one in Augusta, then Columbia and Knoxville. Rickey signed me as coach of the Cardinals for 1925 under Southworth, and later McKeebin. Manager, they made me, the next year and now the club has won two pennants in a row."

"Don't mind admitting I'm a little proud of that comeback."



Hop to It.

KIPPITY hop to the bookie shop to put my dough on One Long Hop.

When out in front I see him flash 10 skips right back to get my cash.

—Ed Eilers.

"Two bookmakers find \$250." Probably somebody lost it on the race track.

Bookmaking has become a risky business since the time that one of the most famous of the craft wrote "Klumped."

Of course Mr. Stevenson wasn't that kind of a bookmaker, but he may have unwittingly given an idea to the boys who make a specialty of "holisting" em.

The Pie Finger.

Jack Sharkey has had his fight with Carnera postponed on account of a sore finger.

But when that finger heals he'll try to sock Carnera in the eye, and rock him for a lullaby.

To get said finger in the pie.

That's So.

Speculation is rife as to whom will be Connie Mack's starting pitcher in the world series. However, Connie has little to worry about. If the worst comes to the worst he can always start Robert Moses Grove.

Bob to You.

Both on and off Bobby Jones wants his friends to call him Bob instead of Bobby.

It could be worse; instead of Bob.

Suppose his friends should call him Robbie!

Retains Tennis Title.

Wilmer Lindauer retained his title as men's champion of the Fairmount Tennis Club by defeating Lee Harding, second seeded player, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1, in the final.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.

Clark Morse, Normandy professional, who ran away with the low net score in most of the tournaments this season, had a difficult time breaking 80, but finally managed to wind up with 78.

He was followed by Norman Winter, district and State amateur champion, who will be Morse's partner against Billy Burke, national open champion, and George von Elm, at the Hill Country Club tomorrow morning.

White and Whitbread were the only two to break 80, while Morse, getting a 76, the same score as Jimmy Manion, Normandy, who will pair with his brother, John, Sunset professional, in the afternoon match tomorrow.

Of the doubles winners it appeared that Bill Edgar of Forest Park and Vincent Green, with 135, had the low score by Bryan Winter and C. C. Mery of North Hills, second, with 138, but due to the fact that the handicaps were not posted, it will be necessary for the committee to check over the scores to determine the winners.

Next to White and Whitbread came Tommy Kelcher of North Hills with a 74, while behind him were Ray Gates, Forest Park amateur, and Bill Schwartz, Midland Valley professional, with 75.



and yearlings strong to 50c higher. Medium
Vealers strong. \$9.25; heavy, \$9.50; medium
lights \$9.75; heavies, \$9.80; bulk
lams, \$9.50 to \$10.00; cross, \$9.25 to
\$9.50; bulk stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to
\$4.50; a few feeders, \$5; light stockers up
to \$6.50.
Lambs, 100: for the week: Better qual-
ity feeder lambs 10 to 15c higher; lower
grades weaker to 5c lower; sheep and feed-
ers about the same. \$10.00
Lambs strong; top range lambs, \$9.75;
top feeders, \$9.50; heavy, \$9.25 to
\$9.50; 80 to 6.50; top natives, \$9.50
to \$10.00; heavy feeders, \$8.50; top
feeding lambs, \$9; rugel natives, \$9.50
to \$10.00.

The second session of the Mississippi Basin Unemployment Conference which was organized by Gov. W. H. Murray of Oklahoma a month ago, was opened in St. Louis on Friday. Gov. Murray is seen in this picture addressing the conference.

A black and white photograph showing a man in a light-colored suit standing on a stage, addressing a group of people seated in a room. The room has a balcony and decorative wall panels. The man is standing on the left side of the frame, facing the seated audience. The audience is composed of men and women, mostly in formal attire, seated in rows of chairs. The room features a balcony with a railing in the background and decorative wall panels with arched openings. The overall atmosphere is formal and professional.



Faith Baldwin

CHAPTER NINE.

FANCHON'S heart turned over in her breast. The flush of excitement faded, and her golden skin was gray with shock. To have traveled so far upon her difficult road of deception, to have braced herself, to have dared so much and then with the first word of greeting to face defeat!

"You're not really Evelyn Howard. . . you can't be. . ." this tall, beautiful woman had said.

Thus, with the first speech between them Fanchon encountered, so she fancied, bewildered, frightened and ashamed, shame, disgrace—perhaps worse. A mental vision of courts, newspaper headlines, perhaps even bars wavered on the shuddering screen of her mind. She swayed back from Mrs. Carstairs. . . stammering something. . . a vain, a mad protest.

Jennie Carstairs' arm went around her again, holding her close and comforting clasp. She said, quickly, contently.

"Dear, I'm so sorry! I didn't mean to startle, to upset you. And after all you've been through! What an old idiot I am. . . Come, we'll go to the car. Let the porter take your little bag. . . Your trunk won't come for several days, but we'll attend to that."

Talking, she half led Fanchon out through the station and the crowds to the big parked car. The chauffeur jumped down from his seat, touched his cap, took the small little bagged suitcase and opened the door. Mechanically, Fanchon climbed in.

It was early evening. Fifth avenue was at its best and loveliest under the glowing golden light. The car moved ahead smoothly, powerfully. A luxurious car, beautifully fitted.

Mrs. Carstairs still kept Fanchon's hand in hers, her eyes, understanding nothing, still not comprehending the older woman's curious greeting, felt the blood come back to her cheeks and her cold hands in a great wave of relief. The tears, which had been so foreign to her nature until the last desperate days on the Coast, rose easily in reaction to her magnificent, strange eyes. She tried to smile at Mrs. Carstairs, realizing that, after all, no real danger threatened her as yet, but her soft mouth shook. Mrs. Carstairs pressed the hand she held.

"How silly" she said again and again, apologetically. "But I couldn't believe that you could be anything as beautiful as you could be in our family!"

So that was it! Fanchon flushed deeply, rose on her feet. Mrs. Carstairs said, softly.

"What lovely coloring. . . you didn't tell me. . . your little letters were so stiff and funny. Dark hair, blue eyes, you said. I had only the little snapshot to go on. . . you looked in her flat handbag and drew out a worn little photograph. . ."

"See?"

Fanchon looked and felt her heart contract again. There they were, she and Evelyn Howard. Fanchon herself stood at the boat rail, bareheaded, the breeze in her dark curls. She was smiling. Evelyn, rather prim in a sweater suit, stood behind her.

"I see now," Mrs. Carstairs said laughing, "what a foolish mistake for me to make! It is really a very good likeness. But I thought the other girl was—you. You said. . . 'the girl on the left.' So it was your mistake as well, my dear."

Fanchon said, low, and as steadily as she could.

"That was idiotic of me."

"Well, never mind, she said Mrs. Carstairs, looking at Evelyn Howard abstractedly. It was well enough. In fact, I thought that in her features I could see a trace, just a suggestion of your mother's."

"She smiled and her face clouded. 'Oh, Evelyn,' she cried, suddenly, 'have you forgiven me, forgiven us all for our outrageous treatment of her. . . ? and of you?'"

"Of course," said Fanchon, moved by the appeal in the blue eyes.

"You," said Mrs. Carstairs, "haven't the least look of anything about you. You are much lovelier than she ever was. Perhaps," she added, with an effort, "you are like your father's people?"

"I have heard so," Fanchon said, honestly and took a deep breath of relief. She was still trembling a little from reaction.

"I won't," her aunt said, low, "ask you anything about the accident. It is too close to you now. Later, perhaps, when you feel more like telling me. I was half insane when the wire reached me, with gratitude, with a realization of what might so easily have been. . . She smiled, waveringly and saw how Fanchon shivered at the mention of the disaster.

"We'll be home soon," Mrs. Carstairs said, "and you're going to bed and rest for several days. I was half insane when the wire reached me, with gratitude, with a realization of what might so easily have been. . . She smiled, waveringly and saw how Fanchon shivered at the mention of the disaster.

"The doctor said so," Fanchon admitted.

"I know he did. Good man, he wired me, quite on his own, and gave his orders. But I would have insisted anyway."

She went on.

"I came up to the apartment to meet you. We are, as I wrote you, settled in Southampton for the summer. I was anxious for you to get here as quickly as possible as I wish to entertain for you, when you are strong enough. In the autumn you shall be pressed to society in New York and have a season here. Next spring, we may go abroad together. Would you like that, Evelyn?" she asked with wistfulness.

"I love it," said Fanchon, softly.

"Oh, she thought, what a miserable coward I am! She mislaid

her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . .

her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . .

her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . .

her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . .

her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . .

her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . . She mislaid her courage. . .

WHAT TYPE OF MAN IS WOMAN'S IDEAL?



A Discussion of Love and Marriage by a Famous Singer Who Says That Higher Education of Women Has Helped Smooth the Marital Path.

By ROSA PONSELLE

SYNOPSIS.

Leaving Hawaii shortly after her father's death, young and beautiful Fanchon Meredith goes to San Francisco, where she meets and loves a handsome man named Tony. Fanchon is shocked to learn that Tony is a racketeer, implicated in a recent murder. She, too, is now wanted. Fanchon escapes in an airplane under the name of "Smith." Evelyn Howard, whom she had met on the boat coming from Hawaii, is aboard. Evelyn is en route to New York to live with her aunt, the wealthy Mrs. Carstairs, whom she has never met. After Fanchon confides in Evelyn, the latter treats her coolly. The plane crashes and Fanchon is the only survivor. She decides to escape Tony and the past and start life anew by masquerading as Evelyn. She requests a doctor to write Mrs. Carstairs that "Evelyn" is safe. A wire comes from Mrs. Carstairs saying the Collins cannot meet Fanchon. Fanchon learns Collins is Mrs. Carstairs' only son. Mrs. Carstairs meets Fanchon at train exclaiming, "But you're Evelyn, are you. . . You can't be."

about her frantically. She had expected to meet consideration, kindness, duty. She could have faced that, could have rendered something in return. . . a measure, a time, of safety. But to encounter this warmth of seeking, asking, wistful affection was almost more than she could endure. It was something she had so longed for since her father's death; something she had longed for all her life. . . well, dear as her father had been to her, she had always dreamed silently and secretly of a gracious, beautiful understanding mother.

AND here was such a woman, the perfect answer to those childish dreams. But she was taking what was offered her under the most hideous of false pretenses. She thought of Evelyn, of the sheltered little body, gone by now perhaps to its lonely grave, surrounded by strangers. She put both hands to her face and shook with grief and despair and hatred of herself.

"My dear," said Mrs. Carstairs, gently. "I realize the strain you have been through. You must try and forget. And all the vanished years beside you. . . begin all over again. With me."

Fanchon murmured something. . . "so terribly kind," she said. "Kind! As if I could make up for all the years of neglect and unkindness," Jennie Carstairs told her strongly. "I never can. It is you who are kind, Evelyn. If you knew how I have longed all my life for a daughter! Collins is the best son in the world, but most women want daughters. . . to fuss over, a little, to dress, to spoil a bit. . . I've always wanted a daughter," she said. "You knew. . . I did your mother tell you that Collins was twin? The other twin died. A dear little girl! Thirty years ago, but I've never forgotten," she said. "It was shortly after that they went to England and France to live. . . Your uncle," she added, "was very kind, he understood. I was not young at the time, I was 30 or so, and I knew I would have no more children. It was a great blow to me. . . to us both."

(Continued Monday.)

Early Training

A sewing kit should be fitted out for each girl in the family as soon as she is old enough to sew. Darning and plain mending could then be taken over by the young lady and save busy mother a little time and work, as well as result in good training while young.

For Economy's Sake.

When buying materials for chair covers or curtains, more material will be required if the design is one of large set figures, on account of having to match the figures. If you wish to economize in material, buy either plain or small figured material.

Easier on Hair Nets

So many articles of clothing are slipped over the head these days that it is almost fatal to those of us who will wear hair nets. . . spreading a large silk handkerchief over your head and then slip on your frock. You will find this will protect your hair and net from becoming disarranged.

Removes the Stains.

A tablecloth of borax in the water when washing light-colored stockings will loosen the stains so often made from dark shoes. Put the borax in the suds and let the stockings soak for an hour before washing in the usual way. Rinses well.



she is still a splinter. But, strange to say, in widows—even though several times bereft—romance appears perennial. The splinter of 40 is young enough to enjoy the full life of his gayeties, and at that age prizes more than ever the protection of a home and luxuries. In brief, she wants an assured future. There he has something in it for her or marriage will make limited appeal.

Early marriages are not by any means as general now as they once were. In summing up her change of policy at 20, 30 and 40, there is big gain in wisdom by which he, a man, makes him the intellectual equal of the President. Perhaps all this is what poets call "being in love with love."

A house party I attended the son of the family was a handsome boy of 18, still in knickerbockers. A girl, aged 14, arrived on the scene. She had blossomed into a state of nymphomania, by which he was a stranger. A girl of 14 is in that line the peer of a boy of 20. Promptly she fell head over heels in love with him. Why?

She said herself when she exclaimed: "What a boy! He takes to parties in 'longies! How jealous all the other girls would be!"

If at 25, for instance, a girl sees in a man the same adventurous spirit that she has herself, but business with some success, the situation fits her to demand it.

At 30 a woman has certainly learned life. The fairy prince and later entered a profession or business. She is no longer a child, neither old nor a hopeless spinster, sitting against the wall at dances, if she is allowed to go at all. Gaining an education may have engaged her to love, but she has now, following this she has done worthwhile things herself.

Her ideal will be the man who has attained what she herself has done in some degree. He must be genuinely successful—not only for the money he commands, but also to help her out of her own disappointment if she has fallen short of exactly what she hoped to be. If, on the other hand, her success has been brilliant, the man of her ideal must be more successful than she has. There are few women who do not want to look up to the man they marry.

THE second type of woman of 30 has usually remained unmarried because of her ambition. A day comes when loneliness is depressing. Ambition and achievement do not satisfy her. She is still romantic, longs for a home and companionship and finds her ideal in a middle-aged man considerably older than herself, to whom life has brought a point of view identical with hers.

A third type at 30 has never really quite made up her mind as to what her ideal is. At any rate, she has built on false foundations. She is both pretty and charming. Her admirers have been plenty.

To her the supply of them seems limitless. It has been too difficult for her to come down to earth and make a choice. One day she finds a suspicion of wrinkles or maybe a gray hair or two. The procession of men adoring her has waned off to other idols. Then she goes to the opposite extreme and decides that any man will do.

A woman fair, fat and 40 has an aim. It is the good things of life which money brings. A strong, firm friendship means more to her than romance, which by that time is pretty well outlived. That is, if

to help him on his way. None, perhaps, knows this more fully than the risen politician who married an amiable but obtuse creature before he began to rise. If he waits long enough to find his ideal, however, search is far easier and less hopeless than that of the woman who surpasses in success most men.

There are many things that go to influence the making of woman's ideals. Times have changed completely and will go on changing. What they will lead to is now undreamed of. As conditions exist, four factors are responsible: The emancipation of women through the World War, higher education, the right to vote, the entry of women into nearly every calling and profession with astounding success.

No longer is she obliged to marry early and get a husband to support her. Even the little flapper earns as much as her "boy friends." No more is she called upon to choose between being supported in her own home or tolerated in another as dependent spinster. She has become as much a free agent as man has been throughout the ages. With her, marriage and spinsterhood become largely self-elected status.

But in such cases what about the man and his lack of being free chosen as ideal? She played her part for marriage more or less successfully. Just as royalty played and still plays in it marriages that are "arranged" for state reasons or to bind a treaty between nations more securely. That very same type through necessity in many an instance by those not remotely royal.

THE contracting royal Prince and Princess were at a distinct advantage. They took the situation at its face value; to get together on their side. To get along together became the main thing. There was no hypocrisy about it. Not so in less exalted circles. The man took it for granted that the woman loved him as much as he loved her.

She played her part generally quite successfully. Later her consolation lay in her children, their happiness and their advancement. She thought of her husband as the last person considered. Today, marrying her ideal, she goes into the discard. They become partners in the best sense, working together for their children's advancement. But the husband is

ROSA PONSELLE.

her first thought, just as she is his. In consequence, a big share of that selfishness which had such logical foundation is no longer laid at woman's door, for when she marries her ideal there is no need for it.

The higher education of women has proved a boon in married life. It goes a long way toward removing that vague explanation of marital troubles, "They don't get along together." In the divorce court they call it "incompatibility." Two persons not intellectual equals are very likely to be incompatible because they cannot understand each other's point of view.

In the day when women lived in a restricted world in which man was general was on his good behavior, it was a long way toward removing that vague explanation of marital troubles, "They don't get along together." In the divorce court they call it "incompatibility." Two persons not intellectual equals are very likely to be incompatible because they cannot understand each other's point of view.

(Copyright, 1931.)

And he had been able to say again and again, "Animals!"

Animalcules At Home

THE boat upon which they were traveling was not very large and its deck was quite near the water, so that John and Peggy could see the gleams and flashes of lights which John had always called phosphorus.

"Of course, phosphorus means light that does not give any heat with it," said the Little Black Clock.

"And you're seeing light without any heat, but those beautiful gleams of light you see down in the water are really thousands and thousands of little, living creatures known as animalcules."

"We're passing through water where they are resting, floating, sailing along."

"They always live in the ocean, so you never see fresh water light up like this," said the Little Black Clock.

As the boat pushed little waves out of its way, and made waves as it went along, the animalcules in their own homes lit up so that it looked as though beautiful jewels or tiny reflections from many silvery moons were illuminating the water.

"I hope the next time I'm at the beach I can see these lights in the water and someone says it's phosphorus that I'll have a chance to tell them that 'they are animalcules,'" John said.

"Oh, what a beautiful trip they had, and when the Little Black Clock took them back home they were given extra hours so as to get their regular amount of sleep. The Clock's magic took care of that, but all night Peggy dreamed of a gleaming ocean, and John dreamed that person after person said, 'I wonder what makes those lights.'"

And he had been able to say again and again, "Animals!"

America Adopts

African Styles

Darkest Africa has brought light to the fashion world. Hats that simulate pointed Congo caps, bells of colored grasses and jewels reflecting native craftsmanship are making their bright way into American style centers. One necklace which received its inspiration from the colonial exposition in Paris is made of garlands which are passed through a large carved head of old ivory.

Some Persons Prefer Open Cars the Year 'Round

Good used Open Cars are especially low priced NOW, and the largest lists of cars on the market are printed in the Post-Dispatch Classified Automobile Columns.

GABBY STREET

Will Cover the World Series for the Post-Dispatch

Every World Series game will be analyzed for Post-Dispatch readers by the manager who has led the Cards to two successive pennants. Gabby Street will compare the play of the teams and discuss the fine points of strategy displayed.

Gabby Street is one of four baseball authorities whose comments will supplement the stories of J. Roy Stockton and Herman Wecke of the Post-Dispatch Sports Staff. The other baseball specialists in this group are:

CONNIE MACK

BABE RUTH

JOHN MCGRAW

These authorities will write for no other St. Louis newspaper. Their interesting, expert comments will appear in St. Louis exclusively in the

POST-DISPATCH

TONIGHT

National Broadcasting Co. Red

5:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

5:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

5:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

5:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

6:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

6:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

6:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

6:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

7:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

7:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

7:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

7:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

8:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

8:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

8:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

8:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

9:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

9:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

9:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

9:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

10:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

10:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

10:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

10:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

11:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

11:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

11:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

11:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

12:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

National Broadcasting Co. Blue

5:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

5:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

5:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

5:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

6:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

6:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

6:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

6:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

7:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

7:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

7:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

7:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

8:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

8:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

8:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

8:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

9:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

9:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

9:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

9:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

10:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

10:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

10:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

10:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

11:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

11:15—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

11:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

11:45—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

12:00—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

Post-Dispatch Radio Broadcasting Station KSD

550 Kc.

Daily, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 a. m.; 12:15 and 12:40 p. m. complete market news service, weather reports and New York Stock quotations direct from the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, 12:50 p. m. and 4:40 p. m. news bulletin.

Saturday, September 26.

12:00 P. M.—Little Three.

4:45 P. M.—Radio Show Program.

5:15 P. M.—Laws That Safeguard Society.

5:30 P. M.—Lee Morse, vocalist.

5:45 P. M.—Highlights of the Day's News.

5:55 P. M.—Ball Scores.

6:00 P. M.—Civic Concert.

6:20 P. M.—Silver Platter.

7:00 P. M.—House of Magic.

7:20 P. M.—Club Program.

8:00 P. M.—B. A. Rolfe and His Dance Orchestra.

9:00 P. M.—Little Jack Little.

9:15 P. M.—Jesse Crawford organist.

9:30 P. M.—Henry's Orchestra.

10:00 P. M.—The Continentals.

10:30 P. M.—Connecticut Yank.

Columbia Broadcasting System

5:00—St. Louis Orchestra—WOWO.

5:30—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

5:45—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

5:55—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

6:00—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

6:15—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

6:30—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

6:45—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

7:00—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

7:15—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

7:30—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

7:45—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

8:00—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

8:15—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

8:30—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

8:45—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

9:00—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

9:15—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

9:30—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

9:45—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

10:00—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

10:15—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

10:30—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

10:45—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

11:00—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

11:15—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

11:30—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

11:45—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

12:00—Duke and Dunn—WABC, WCCO, KOL.

Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

Tonight on St. Louis Stations

5:00—KWK—Hits and Bits.

5:15—KMOX—Children's feature.

5:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

5:45—KSD—Laws That Safeguard Society (chain).

5:55—KWK—Hanley's Kid Revue.

6:00—KMOX—Talk by Frederick Wm. Wib. (chain).

6:15—KIL—Serenaders.

6:30—KSD—Lee Morse (chain).

6:45—KWK—Herb Berger and Allister Wylie pianist.

6:55—KIL—Studio Interlude. The "Answer" Man.

7:00—KSD—Highlights of the Day's News.

7:15—Wib. Studio program.

7:30—KWK—Carlo Le Mar and Orchestra (chain).

7:45—KMOX—Hawaiian Melodist.

7:55—KSD—Clive concert (chain): Cee Glade, contralto of the Chicago Opera.

8:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

8:15—KSD—The Continental (chain).

8:30—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

8:45—KMOX—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra (chain).

8:55—Wib. Studio program.

9:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

9:15—KSD—The Continental (chain).

9:30—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

9:45—KMOX—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra (chain).

9:55—Wib. Studio program.

10:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

10:15—KSD—The Continental (chain).

10:30—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

10:45—KMOX—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra (chain).

10:55—Wib. Studio program.

11:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

11:15—KSD—The Continental (chain).

11:30—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

11:45—KMOX—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra (chain).

11:55—Wib. Studio program.

12:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

5:00—KWK—Hits and Bits.

5:15—KMOX—Children's feature.

5:30—Wib. KSD, W.W.J., W.S.B.

5:45—KSD—Laws That Safeguard Society (chain).

5:55—KWK—Hanley's Kid Revue.

6:00—KMOX—Talk by Frederick Wm. Wib. (chain).

6:15—KIL—Serenaders.

6:30—KSD—Lee Morse (chain).

6:45—KWK—Herb Berger and Allister Wylie pianist.

6:55—KIL—Studio Interlude. The "Answer" Man.

7:00—KSD—Highlights of the Day's News.

7:15—Wib. Studio program.

7:30—KWK—Carlo Le Mar and Orchestra (chain).

7:45—KMOX—Hawaiian Melodist.

7:55—KSD—Clive concert (chain): Cee Glade, contralto of the Chicago Opera.

8:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

8:15—KSD—The Continental (chain).

8:30—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

8:45—KMOX—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra (chain).

8:55—Wib. Studio program.

9:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

9:15—KSD—The Continental (chain).

9:30—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

9:45—KMOX—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra (chain).

9:55—Wib. Studio program.

10:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

10:15—KSD—The Continental (chain).

10:30—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

10:45—KMOX—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra (chain).

10:55—Wib. Studio program.

11:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

11:15—KSD—The Continental (chain).

11:30—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

11:45—KMOX—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra (chain).

11:55—Wib. Studio program.

12:00—KWK—Hansel and Gretel.

5:00—KWK—Hits and Bits.

5:15—KMOX—Children's feature.

5:30—Wib. KSD, W.W

(Copyright, 1931.)



A RATHER TOUGH LOOKING PERSON IS OUTSIDE-HE WISHES TO SEE YOU-

AH! THAT'S THE GUY-"SLANT-HEAD" MULLIGAN SENT UP-

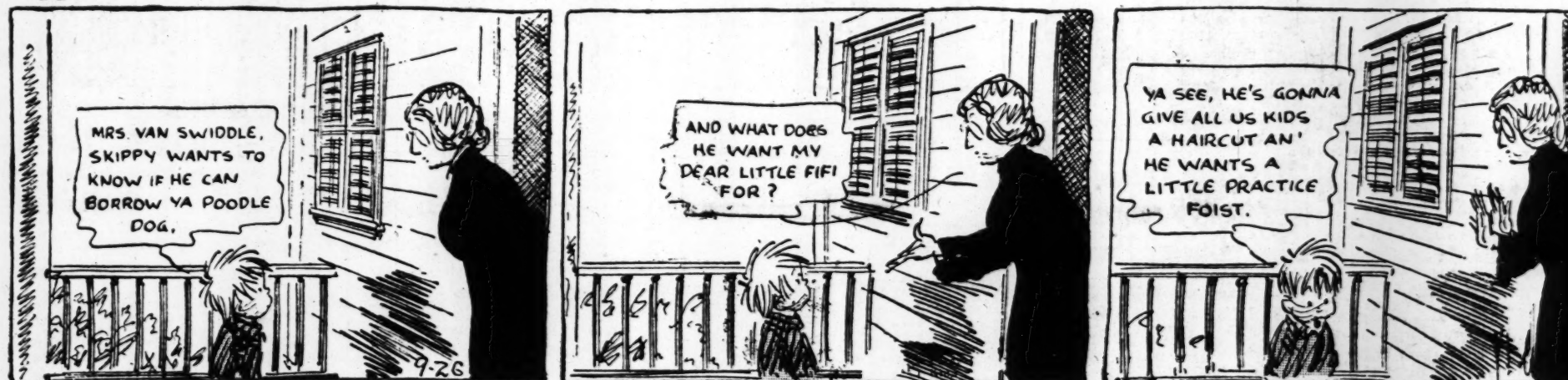
NOW TO SEE WHAT KIND OF A BODY-GUARD I'M GONNA HAVE-

HE WUZ TOUGH-?

SAY MULLIGAN-SEND UP THE GUY THAT PUT THIS GUY IN THE CONDITION HE'S IN-

TOM MC MANIS

(Copyright, 1931.)



(Copyright, 1931.)



(Copyright, 1931.)



(Copyright, 1931.)



(Copyright, 1931.)



Charles Kingsford-Smith
at 4:15 a. m. today for
his attempt to break the
England flight record.